

New York Tribune.

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AN ADMIRABLE CHOICE.

The country will be gratified if Mr. Olney sees his way clear to accept the post of Ambassador to Great Britain offered to him by President Wilson. Certainly no more suitable selection could be made from the administration's list of eligibles. Mr. Olney has the character, training, knowledge of the world and experience with foreign relations to qualify him eminently for the most conspicuous place in the foreign service. He is the only living Democratic ex-Secretary of State. Sending to London a man of Mr. Olney's record and character will greatly strengthen the belief that the new administration intends to put capacity and fitness above mere partisan obligations in filling the higher diplomatic posts. American good repute abroad will be enhanced by the maintenance of a standard of representation at foreign capitals which will command respect professionally and personally. As a power which shares now more than ever in the joint concerns of the world the United States should employ none but its best talent in the foreign service. Mr. Olney's appointment would be in line with that policy and with the best American traditions, since he possesses in an exceptional degree the qualities which are needed to make American diplomacy respected and successful.

GOMEZ'S JAIL DELIVERY.

Secretary Bryan is promptly confronted with a delicate and important problem of a peculiarly unwelcome kind in the proposed jail delivery by the outgoing Cuban administration. We speak of it as the act of Mr. Gomez and his administration, rather than of Cuba, for we have no idea that it is desired or approved by Cuba as a whole. It is certainly not approved by the incoming government of that country, which may fairly be regarded as more representative of public opinion than its moribund predecessor. But whoever is responsible for it is a scandalous performance. Amnesty to purely political offenders might be commendable. A general jail delivery of thugs, thieves and crooks of all kinds would be an intolerable mockery of justice and menace to law and order at any time. It reaches its highest power of mischief when it is timed to become effective just at the change of administration. This latter circumstance suggests the motive of the act. It is apparently twofold. In part it is to embarrass the incoming administration in Cuba by turning loose some thousands of criminals for it to hunt down and bring to justice again. It is also in part to shield from merited prosecution and punishment a lot of crooks who have been nefariously operating under the shelter of the outgoing government by giving them a sort of immunity bath in advance. Our government is, of course, well within its treaty rights, and within the provisions of the Cuban constitution. In taking cognizance of an act which is, if persisted in, quite likely to impair the adequacy of the Cuban government for that "protection of life, property and individual liberty" to which not only Cuba herself but also the United States in her behalf is pledged. This country certainly does not want to intervene in Cuba again, and for that very reason it does not want the Cuban government to do something which would not only be grossly mischievous in itself but also might and probably would make intervention necessary. In exerting the strongest possible influence toward bringing the Gomez administration to its better senses, so as to prevent the consummation of this pernicious scheme and thus avert danger of the gravest complications, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will have the earnest support of the American nation.

WHAT RHODES MEN ARE DOING.

The Rhodes scholars at Oxford, the great majority of whom are from the United States, seem to be pretty generally pursuing courses similar to that which the founder of their scholarships intended. There has just appeared the first official report showing what becomes of these young men after they leave the university and return home, covering the six years since the first of them left Oxford. It shows that more than one-third of them have entered some form of educational work, that more than a fourth have become lawyers and that more than 10 per cent have entered the civil, diplomatic or consular services. Thus more than 78 per cent of the whole are enrolled in these three classes of activity. Rhodes's purpose was that these men should largely enter political or public life of some sort, so as to exert upon public affairs and popular opinion the beneficent influences of their international training, and thus to extend international information, appreciation and good will throughout the world.

While only a little more than one-tenth of them have done this directly, the law is in all countries recognized as a chief high road to public life, while educational careers often lead to high political office and even in their purely educational functions have much opportunity for precisely the work which Rhodes desired. With nearly four-fifths of his beneficiaries either actually or potentially pursuing the courses which he intended, therefore, Rhodes's purpose may be regarded as more nearly fulfilled than most other similar or comparable designs.

A QUICKENED CONSCIENCE.

In taking up the question whether low wages are responsible for women's entrance into commercialized vice the Illinois legislative committee may accomplish few immediate practical results. The truth is hard to obtain. The employers of low paid female labor say that wages have little to do with morals, which is natural, since they do not wish to have any responsibility for the existing evil upon their own shoulders. The women of the streets claim as witnesses testify that low wages have been the chief cause of their own lapse, which is natural, since they would seek to offer the best excuse possible for their plight. But whatever the conflict in the evidence the public will hold to the common sense view that insufficient wages are one important factor driving women to the streets.

Though the committee should hold this opinion its opportunity to relieve the situation by legislation is slight. The minimum wage is a doubtful expedient. Instead of raising the wages of the underpaid it might have the effect of forcing most of them out of employment. And any regulation of wages would have to be adopted in full view of the fact that the industries likely to be affected would have to bear the pressure of competition in states where similar humane theories did not prevail. The real gain from this investigation is the investigation itself. When the public appoints an official committee to find out if wages have anything to do with the lapse of women wage earners into vice it abandons an age long attitude of helpless acquiescence in evil and suffering. It is no longer content to shrug its shoulders about the "oldest profession" and extract comfort from the doctrine of the inevitability of human frailty. The social conscience is quickened.

Out of such inquiries as this one in Chicago and the debates that will spring from it will come publicity for the idea that with better wages, better living conditions, better opportunities for harmless amusement some of those who go annually to the social scrap heap could be saved. The sense of responsibility, already we are glad to say becoming strong among employers of labor, will be deepened. It is not easy to see now by what practical measures, but some of those lost under the present system will come to be saved, for that investigation in Chicago signals a great change.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.

"No man can serve two masters" is a Scriptural edict which does not jibe with certain lines of present day business activity. Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, for instance, testified in an official investigation that he expected to sell to certain publications at a good price articles based on an investigation of the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw and the circumstances surrounding his incarceration. Asked if Thaw had not paid or promised to pay money to him for the writing of these articles, Lewis replied in apparent surprise that he was not "an eavesdropper institution." Mr. William F. Clark, while engaged in the service of the state and occupying a place on the state's payroll, went from Albany to Utica. He presented a bill to the state for the expenses of that trip. Clark is a friend of Lewis. It is a matter of record that \$100 of Thaw money was given to Clark, through Lewis, for "expenses" on that trip, in which Mr. Clark was supposed to have combined some business for the state with business for Thaw.

All men do not regulate, or pretend to regulate, their conduct by Biblical injunctions. The question of collecting pay from two parties to a transaction, whose interests may be inimical, however, presents a problem in ethics which is of interest in every business and profession. A lawyer who collects from plaintiff and defendant, or attempts to do so, is subject to disbarment. The ethics of the magazines and the state's service might with advantage to the public be equally rigid.

JUST WHAT IT NEEDS.

Secretary Daniels had been in office only a few hours when he made the discovery that the Navy Department needed a good advertising agent. That discovery does credit to his news sense, for the Navy Department is the one branch of the government in which the machinery for giving proper publicity to its own operations is deplorably antiquated and inefficient. As The Tribune has many times pointed out, the people really want news about the department's activities, but there has been a remarkable lethargy in preparing it and getting it out. Every other department publishes reports, registers and similar pamphlets covering the work it does. But the few naval issues which appear are more or less out of date or contain material merely for the benefit of the naval personnel. It is impossible to get a list, for instance, giving the grades of the officers in the various grades in the order of their appointment, and the only published list of ships available is likely to be two or three years old. When The Tribune Almanac applied last fall for a table of the officers in the grades of admiral, captain, commander and lieutenant commander, it was told that such information could be furnished only by clerks working after hours, who would have to be paid for their trouble. Secretary Meyer contemptuously reversed that surprising ruling, but the fact remains that there is no provision

now for the publication of a vast amount of naval material of current interest. The War Department has an admirable publicity system, and so has the State Department. Mr. Daniels need not go out of the building in which he is lodged to get suggestions for putting the Navy Department in complete touch with the outside world.

THE SMILING MARSHALL.

Envy the Vice-President! The "Marshall smile" has already become famous. Who in Washington at this juncture but a Vice-President has the leisure, the untroubled nerves, the freedom from a sense of responsibility to smile? Mr. Marshall smiles with no thought of the morrow. He beams upon whom he will and no rumor spreads that the irradiated person is chosen for a fat collectorship or to represent this country in distant parts. He may light up his countenance with benevolence, for no man expects offices of him.

He may utter words like these in joyous abandon: "You know, I believe with Andrew Jackson that if there's 'any job a Democrat can't fill it should be abolished,' and be the idol of the job hunters who gaze disconsolate at the 'No Admission' sign on the White House. An easy popularity is his. He presents a contrast. How many men have derived their greatest happiness from presenting a contrast, since the time when the man thanked God that he was not as other men were? Though no such prayer is Marshall's. This country has never fully appreciated the advantages in the office of Vice-President."

FOR SMALLER CUP RACERS.

Every real, sure-enough sailor man will welcome Sir Thomas Lipton's suggestion that the racers for the America's Cup be of reduced size. His challenge with a 75-foot yacht is well within the terms of the deed of gift, which permits a range of from 65 to 90 feet. And the benefit to our yachting from an acceptance of such a challenge and a defence with a boat of approximately equal length would be very real. The truth is, the 90-foot craft of the Reliance type, glorious spreads of canvas as they have been, are costly machines, of scant value to the sport after they have served their brief though important use. As spectators they are magnificent for the moment. But owing to the huge initial cost, as well as the extravagant running expenses, it is impossible to develop a class of such craft or have them raced through a season. The earlier cup defenders were workable yachts that led their fleets home season after season. The late defenders have spent most of their time high and dry in a shipyard. Meanwhile, despite the growing rivalry of the chugging wagon and the chugging boat, the small craft yachtsmen have grown in numbers and skill. The sonder races have furnished the best of international sport. And all along the Sound, from the New York "chillies" down and up, the sport has flourished.

So the time seems a particularly happy one for placing the cup races on a firmer and sounder basis. The exact length of craft best suited to existing classes is a minor matter that could doubtless be adjusted by negotiation. Whatever criticism there may be of the commercial flavor of the Lipton challenge, there can be no question of Sir Thomas's sportsmanship and readiness for fair dealing. With a cup race of 70 or 75 footers in the offing there would be more cheer for yachtsmen than for many a year of doldrums and slack water.

THE FINEST.

"They seem to think we are rough and uncouth," remarks Mr. Murphy, gracefully flicking a speck of dust from his new top hat. "As a matter of fact, 'there is not a finer body of men in the country.' Most decidedly not! If any Tammany man is caught eating his peas with a spoon shoot him on the spot. Not only the genial customs of good fellowship but the last refinements of the very finest must and shall be preserved."

When in doubt, watch your leader. What was the Hon. J. Sergeant Cramer hired for, anyway?

THE CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

The "enfant terrible" of the hour is no doubt a very terrifying specimen. And children's manners toward their betters are certainly not as delightful as they were of old. But we wonder if the situation is really quite as ominous as it is sometimes assumed. Take Superintendent Maxwell's remarks, for example, the other night before the Parents' Association. The prevailing lack of respect for authority he traced back to the parents who failed to "teach respect at home." Another cause of disrespect he found in "the lapse of churchgoing." All of which resulted in a most deplorable condition, it was to be inferred, that would presently disintegrate families, schools and nations.

But is not the freedom of the American child of to-day only a fairly normal expression of the spirit of the time? It might be very quaint and pleasant to go back to the little girl of a century ago who sat in a high back chair and constructed samplers. But to do so would we not all of us, parents and guardians and nudes and aunts, have to revert to the mental habits of the same period? It is not that general intelligence has made any vast leap ahead, but rather that, thanks to one Charles Darwin and a century of science, our whole point of view has been shifted. We no longer take a world upon faith. The matter upon which we fix our hopes resembles a flowing river much more than a rock of ages. Whether we like it or not, something of the manner of thought that has been tagged pragmatism has crept into our daily habit of mind. And the parent who has learned not to dogmatize in his own mind is a poor one to teach the source of all dogma, obedience and respect to his child. Where this moving picture age is

coming out is another matter. Very likely we shall revert to samplers in a generation or two by a wholesome law of reaction. But that the present period of doubt and searching and change has its fine side few will deny. If the human mind was ever more courageous and audacious than at the present hour the times have been few and far between.

And out of the audacious are what would you expect save audacious children?

Murphy is entirely willing to forget certain snubs at the Syracuse State Fair, if only President Wilson will. Paid for by Thaw and by magazines Alfred Henry Lewis's "Current of Ink" promises to be profitable.

The woman who thought it better to risk a year in jail than to "come across" for District Attorney Whitman finds that it is going to be a real year in a real jail. That may encourage the others.

Sulzer "emancipated" must have the same emotions as Cataline banished.

The butcher who added 22 to 15 to make 39 deserved even more than attack from an irate customer with his own cleaver.

Controller Prendergast declares that rhetoric will not make public improvements. He is becoming retrogressive. Doesn't he know that it is a fundamental Bull Moose doctrine that rhetoric will do nothing?

Miss Grace Strachan objects to giving a teacher a leave of absence on account of motherhood. She fears that the divided interest of school and home would make for inefficiency. Did she ever see anything harmful in dividing the teachers' interest between thought for the children and organized political campaigning for themselves?

Light housekeepers will not have to do their Sunday shopping early to-day, at any rate, thanks to Mr. Waldo's sensible order.

Mayor Gaynor was charitable, even kind, to the Aldermen in his estimate of their worth. The reappointment of Charles P. Nell as Commissioner of Labor does the new administration credit. Mr. Nell has filled his post with marked success and it would be hard to find anybody who would do the work as well. As an arbitrator of labor disputes he has won the esteem of both employers and employees. Mr. Wilson is wise in holding on to so competent an official.

The learned judge who calmly ignores Signor Caruso's plea for special leniency in appearing and summons him to come forthwith will be the object of every impresario's envy.

The new postoffice rule which allows articles for the parcel post weighing no more than four ounces to be mailed in street boxes will greatly aid to the convenience of the system. It is an earnest of the rapid improvement and extension which may be expected as fast as experience permits. The government was wise in not promising more at the outset than it surely could perform.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"New York may be behind the times in the matter of its horsecars," remarked a visitor to town, "but it certainly is ahead of everything in regard to its automobiles. I've been in Detroit. The City of the Cars, as well as in other cities where automobiles are more common than flies on an old-fashioned molasses barrel, and in some of the towns where auto accidents are more the rule than the exception, but not until I came to New York did I see the most modern venture in the gasoline wagon business. I was walking down Park Row, where the people throng both sidewalk and road. An automobile came along, and I noticed a queer contraption on it—a box about six feet long. The thought came to me immediately that the idea of carrying a box in which to place those slain was a brand new. When I looked closely at the automobile I saw it belonged to an undertaker."

Une mire qui tient à surveiller de près sa fille, furette dans sa chambre et, soudain, trouve dans son armoire un petit revolver.

"Ah! malheureuse, s'écrie-t-elle, tu aimes quelqu'un!"—Le Masque de Fer dans Le Figaro.

The Albany Academy, one of the notable institutions of the capital city, will celebrate its centennial in a few weeks, and a committee appointed for that purpose is endeavoring to secure the attendance of all "the old boys." The charter for the academy was granted by the Board of Regents in answer to the request of the Mayor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, on March 4, 1812, and the cornerstone of the brownstone building, which stands in a park opposite the Capitol, was laid in July, 1815. Among those who since then served as principals were Dr. T. R. Mendenhall, Dr. David Murray, who resigned to do educational work in Japan; Daniel Waterbury and Dr. Merrill E. Gates. Charles Emory Smith was a tutor in the institution from 1862 to 1865, and was also the commanding officer of the academy's first cadet corps.

"You say you're so good. Why didn't you enter the amateur broad jump?" "Rules don't suit me."

"They wanted to start us off with a pistol shot, and I do my best jumping when I hear an auto horn."—Washington Herald.

The rivalry between Dresden and Leipzig, the two chief cities of the kingdom of Saxony, has existed for a long time. Dresden, the court or residence town, and Leipzig, the business centre of the country, are less than one hundred miles apart, and each place is ambitious to rank first in importance. "Every year," writes a member of the Leipzig English colony, "the king visits the city, and for the time of his visit the Leipzig holds his head higher and feels that he is not in second rank. This year's visit lasted three days. The place was decorated for the occasion, and according to the reports King Frederick August spent most of his time listening to the lectures of well known scientists. There can be no doubt as to his having gone to the lectures, but he went also—he is a democratic king—to a vaudeville show, not through a back door or disguised, but in the imposing uniform of a general and surrounded by a large staff who wore full court dress. The event will be remembered because it was the

first time that a German ruling prince had honored a variety performance with his presence."

"Why doesn't Wombat a wife like you?" "I'm the man he meets downtown every now and then—the one who persuades him to have a drink."—Pittsburgh Post.

The Right Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, has announced to his diocese that at the annual convention on April 9 he will ask for the election of a suffragan bishop, as he now has more work than he properly can attend to. "The Transcript," commenting on the proposed change, says: "All who have any familiarity with the burdens he has to bear and the multitude of duties that press upon him will appreciate the force of this request. It is by no means a condition to be regretted. It means that the work of the diocese has been rapidly growing and its service expanding. At the last general convention a canon was enacted empowering a diocese upon the request of its bishop to elect a suffragan bishop. This would provide just the relief that Bishop Lawrence needs and desires. Such an assistant would be under his direction, and take from his shoulders much of the work that now he has to carry."

"Tommy—Pon, what is fatter?" "Tommy's Pop. Fatter, my son, is an ability to do compliments instead of bills."—Philadelphia Record.

MIGHT AND THE BALLOT.

Physical Strength Should Not Control. It Is Urged.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I would like to answer the letter signed by "An American Woman" under your caption "Physically Unfit to Vote," through your good paper.

Granted that women are "physically incapable of incurring the civic duties attached to the vote or franchise," why is it that women cannot vote and perform the duties they are physically fit to perform? Because she is not fit physically to be a policeman, or a street cleaner, or a fireman, etc., does not seem a cause sufficient to debar her from equal importance and of such a nature as to give her a right to say what shall be done or not done in the government of her home and country? Must she be a power physically in order to speak her desires with a ballot regarding subjects requiring mental ability?

All this talk of her unfitness because of her body has always amused me, and quite often disgusted me. Let her vote. Let her have her say in a telling way. Let her feel she is as responsible for the government of her land as is the man. Then let her perform what God has made her fit to perform, physically, as well as mentally and spiritually.

"ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN." Brooklyn, March 6, 1913.

THE FRESH AIR TREATMENT.

Deep Breathing Declared To Be the Only Tuberculosis Cure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For the last few days each issue of The Tribune has contained long articles relating to the so-called consumptive cure of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann. Permit me to call your attention to the necessity of removing the cause of tuberculosis before the disease itself can be eradicated. All the serum that can be manufactured will never cure a case of consumption permanently, let alone wipe out the dread disease.

The only way in which tuberculosis can be exterminated is by a universal and plentiful use of pure air. By this it is not meant that patients should be placed in the midst of fresh, pure air alone, but that they should be instructed how to take it into their lungs, eat it up and carry it throughout their system. The tuberculous lung can find no lodgment in healthy lungs, and if it should enter by carelessness or weakness, it can be dislodged by bringing about a healthy action of the lungs.

This can only be accomplished by using the entire breathing capacity of the lungs, causing fresh air to come into all the chambers of the organs of respiration with every inhalation and driving out the impure air and waste material with every exhalation. This not only clarifies the lungs, but it also strengthens the heart and causes the blood to flow freely and effectively through all the veins and arteries only through the arteries. This great desideratum can be brought about only by using the diaphragm when performing its function of breathing, and thereby inflating the lungs from foundation to apex with every inhalation.

By means of deep breathing the lungs can be made pure and kept pure, and the tuberculous bug flies away from purity.

EDWIN G. LAWRENCE.

New York, March 5, 1913.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Reader Suggests That the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Doesn't Apply.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While on the question of the true construction of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty I am afraid I participate in the views entertained by most British publicists. I am haunted by a serious doubt as to whether the treaty applies to the Panama Canal at all.

It was expressly and avowedly made in substitution for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And that treaty's definite stipulations applied only to "Central America." Now, Central America was then not a loose vague term but a perfectly well defined, fit for use in a formal document. It meant the territory of what was formerly the Republic of Central America—that is, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua. And Panama formed no part of this. In fact, the canal route contemplated was the Nicaragua one.

It is true that the treaty contained some vague expressions of a mutual desire to extend the system of equal rights to any interoceanic canal. But the means to be used for that purpose were left entirely undefined. The surrender of Mosquito claims could not apply in the case of a Panama canal, as it did in the case of a Nicaraguan one. The field was left open for bargaining.

It was still with the Nicaragua route in view that the Hay treaty was substituted for the Clayton one. Is it obvious that it applies to Panama? Mr. Blaine would not have thought so. In his dispatch to Mr. Lowell dated November 29, 1881, he states quite plainly that it can hardly be a subject for discussion. Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "does not stretch the guarantees and restrictions of Article 1 over the Panama route."

T. BATY, D. C. L., LL. D., Camb., late Whewell scholar of International Law, Camb.

International Law Association, London, Feb. 17, 1913.

THAT AND MANY OTHERS.

From The Providence Journal. One good thing which Mr. Taft did may live after him. Already the Democrats have begun to ponder the advantages of a budget system such as he conscientiously advocated.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Fashionable World Quiet—

Buchanan-Smith Wedding.

For the last few days there has been little of interest to record in the doings of New York's fashionable world, and the next two weeks will continue to be very quiet, in marked contrast to the first half of Lent, which was the most brilliant on record. What little entertaining there is going on is confined to luncheons, an occasional dance, bridge parties and dinners, the hostesses in the majority of cases afterward taking their guests to the opera or theatre.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a tea dance on Monday at the St. Regis for about forty guests, and several other affairs of a similar nature have been given during Lent. Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. A. Murray Young and Mrs. Robert C. Morris gave dinners last night. Mrs. Morris's dinner was for Miss Hope Hamilton, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton. Her guests, numbering eight, were afterward taken to the Manhattan Opera House.

A wedding of much interest is set for next Wednesday. It is that of Miss Rose L. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Smith, to Roderic Buchanan, at the home of her parents, No. 212 Madison avenue. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, and a small reception will follow. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Herbert Wheeler. The engagement of the couple was announced two years ago, soon after Miss Smith was introduced to society. Mr. Buchanan has lived abroad for the last year.

Miss Lilla B. Gilbert and Howard Price Renshaw, whose engagement was announced last summer, will be married on April 15 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, No. 40 West 57th street. Miss Gilbert and her daughter, Miss Lilla and Miss Florence Gilbert, are now at Palm Beach. They were joined there two weeks ago by Mr. Renshaw. Mr. Renshaw is a son of Richard Renshaw, of Troy, N. Y., and a grandson of the late Commodore Clever Price, U. S. N.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Vera Onatavia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Onatavia, of No. 15 East 82d street, to Frank Harding, of Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

A thé dantant and flower fête, arranged by Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, is to be given on Friday afternoon, March 25, at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the chapel fund of the Catholic University at Washington, a movement national in its scope among the Catholic women of this country. Many novel and interesting features have been arranged by Mrs. Hoffman and those associated with her, and the affair promises to be one of the most successful charitable entertainments of Easter week. The entertainment will open with a flower fête, of which Miss Leary will have charge. Assisting her will be Miss Evelyn Brown, Miss Ursula Brown, Miss Lisa Stillman, Miss Zelma Clark, Miss Voullet Proctor, Miss Frieda Pierson, Miss Caramela Carroll, Miss Mercedes de Acosta, Miss Winifred Childs, Miss Tessie Thayer, Miss Edith Logan, Miss Harriet Lummis, Miss Eugenie Ladsburg, Miss Bretting and others. They will be dressed in Louis XVI costumes, and will carry baskets of flowers. When the queen is carried into the room they will dance before her. Then will follow dancing by Joan Sawyer and Lew Quinn, who will be seen in Viennese waltzes and their celebrated aeroplane dip.

One of the features of the entertainment will be a competition in special dances by society amateurs, for which handsome prizes will be given. There will be three series, the first one starting at 2:30 o'clock, and the winning couple in each set will compete in the final for the prize. All couples wishing to enter the contest should apply to Russell K. Dougherty, the Plaza Hotel. The entrance fee is \$1 for each person.

There will be a tea room in charge of Mrs. Delancey Nicoll, Mrs. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Haggerty, while Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton will look after the cake table. The young women, dressed in Quaker costume, who will assist in the tea room will be Miss Josephine Nicoll, Miss Adelaide Cannon, Miss M. C. Villaseca, Miss Katharine Miller, Miss Jeanne Emmet, Miss Eleanor Lawrence and Miss Justine Ingersoll.

There will be a cigarette booth in charge of Mrs. de Mier and Mrs. de Mier, and assisting them will be Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. E. N. Bretting, Miss May Harriman, Miss Vera Bloodgood and Miss Edith Morkan. They will appear in Turkish costumes.

Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty intended to have a hat and boudoir sale at the fête, but so many beautiful things have been contributed by all the leading modistes that it has been decided to have a sale at Mrs. Hoffman's house, No. 58 East 75th street, on Wednesday afternoon, March 12.

The patronesses are Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mrs. James B. Clews, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith and Mrs. John G. Agar.

The sixth annual fête in aid of the New York Association for the Blind, under the direction of Miss Winifred Holt, will be held in the ballroom of the Astor on the evening of March 25. The proceeds this year will go toward paying off the \$100,000 debt on the new Lighthouse, in East 55th street, recently opened by former President William H. Taft. The fête is called "The Private Opening of the Panama Canal," and among other novel features will be a Ballet of the Waves, in which some of the season's debutantes, as well as many well known professional dancers, will appear. Another feature in which the young people will be interested is a dancing contest. Although fancy costumes are not obligatory, there will be Indians, Spaniards of Cortes's time, French of De Lesseps's time and Panama natives of the present time. Members of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing an ode dedicated to the canal and to music by Harry Roe Shuly.

On the committee of honor are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Cutting, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. John W. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. John Finley and Miss Louise Lee Schuyler.

The long list of patrons and patronesses include the President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Governor and Mrs. William Sulzer, Mayor and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, the Ambassador of France

and Mme. Jusserand, the Ambassador of Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Algonquin Sydney Sullivan, Henry W. Taft, Ogden L. Mills, Cleveland H. Drexel, Jr., Joseph Palmer Knapp, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Henry Clews, Stuyvesant Fish, George J. Gould, William Church Osborn, James Speyer, W. Seward Webb, M. Orme Wilson, W. Fellows Morgan, Lewis S. Chanler, Ray A. Rainey, James F. D. Lanier, Lloyd Griscom, Edward S. Harkness, David H. Greer and Prescott Hall Butler.

There will be more than two hundred tables at the auction bridge next Tuesday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the New York Women's League for Animals, of which Mrs. James Speyer is president. Miss Elsie de Wolfe, chairman of the dog brigade committee, has charge of the arrangements for the tournament. The proceeds will be devoted to the league's hospital for the treatment and care of all animals in distress. The list of prizes offered for the players includes the use of boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House and several theatres. Tables have been taken by Mrs. Ogden Mills, William Douglas Sloane, Stuyvesant Fish, T. Sufferin Feller, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Frederic C. Penfield, Frank S. Withers, Henry M. Brooks, Lewis Nixon, Charles H. Flint, William F. Sheehan, W. B. Osgood Field, Paul D. Cravath, Joseph H. Choate, James Blackstone Taylor, Philip M. Lydig, Edward J. Berwind, Cornelius C. Cuyler, Edward N. Bretting, Charles B. Alexander, Augustus D. Juilliard, Stanley Mortimer, Henry W. Taft, Paul Morton, Fairfax Landstreet, Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Dorothy Harding, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Mary de Peyster Carey, Miss Mabel E. Clark and Miss Annie Jennings.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler is chairman of the reception committee, and associated with her are Misses W. O'Connell, C. C. Dwyer, Prince, M. Orme Wilson, H. Fairchild Osborn, Henry Claws, August Belmont, J. Muhlenberg Bailey, William Jay, Adolf Luden, Frederick W. Whitridge, J. Julio Henna and Archer M. Huntington.

Tickets, at \$3 each, may be obtained from Miss Elsie de Wolfe, No. 34 West 40th street.

Mmes. Ernest Iselin, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, James B. Euclid, Miss Mabel Chapin and Ogden L. Mills and Miss Mabel Choate are among those on the committee of arrangements for a dance to be given at the Ritz-Carlton on March 25 for the benefit of the Stanton Club house, a Settlement for boys and young men on the lower East Side. The chief feature of the charity will be a dancing contest, which will be open to all guests. Prizes for this competition have been donated by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Robert Gode, Mrs. James V. Gerard and Mrs. George Blumenthal. Guests who so desire may appear in costume.

Among the patronesses are Mmes. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Charles Dana Gibson, J. Lee Teller, August Belmont, Francis K. Pendleton, J. Gordon Douglas, W. Bourke Cockran, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., William Woodward, James B. Haggin, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., William Douglas Sloane, Oliver Harriman, Henry Rogers, Winthrop, John W. Prentiss, Henry Clews, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, George J. Gould, Goodhue Livingston and De Lancey Kountze.

The annual matinee for children will be held at Wallack's Theatre on March 27 for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, No. 34 Madison avenue. The patronesses include Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Albert Boardman, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. William A. Lawrence and Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Richard Gambrell, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,